Republicans Receiving Reports of Rapid Gains in the Middle West and North-west-Popocratic Discouragement-Bry-an Is Revising the Campaign Book. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 .- Popocratic headguarters were practically deserted to-day, and the few who called found things as gloomy as in the dark, rainy streets. Chairman Butler of the Populist Committee was closeted all day with a party friends from West Virginia, and for the first time during the campaign had nothing to say for publication. He is very much worried over the antics of Tom Watson and the trouble that is brewing in the effort to bring about

complete fusion in various States. At the Republican headquarters those in charge were cheerful and sanguine. Represen-tatives Apsley and Mercer, who are running things during Chairman Babcock's absence, say that the effect of Chairman Hanna's effective organization is beginning to be felt in all of the doubtful States. In commenting upon the despatch to THE SUN announcing the abandonment of the Ohio campaign by the Bryanites, Representative Mercer said: "That is but the beginning of the end of Bryan's inspired crusade." The alleged wave of enthusiasm sweeping over the middle West, he said, never had any substantial force behind it, and, he added, in a few days a report might be expected from Illinois to the effect that the Bryan managers had given up the fight in that State. Some interesting and encouraging letters are coming in from all parts of the country, indicating that the free-silver agitation is subsiding in the socalled Bryan strongholds. To-day a long letter came from the brother of Senator Wilson, in the State of Washington, who is engaged actively in the campaign on the Pacific coast. Despite the fact that all the free-silver prophets have placed Washington in the Bryan column, Mr. Wilson wrote as follows:

"It is a well-accepted fact that the Bryan orces are not making any gains here. They started out with a big boom, and hurrahed everybody into line. The boom is burst, and they are losing adherents with the setting of every sun. On the other hand, McKinley is gaining daily, and converts are being made to an extent that leaves no room to doubt the result of next November. It is this reaction that we are working on and that will finally bring to our standard 11,000 uncertain voters. Good work is being done on all sides. Speakers and sound-money literature permeate every pre-cinct in every county throughout the State, with the result that people are meeting us half way, as manifested by the tremendous interest taken in all our McKinley meetings, which, early in the campaign, were marked by decided frosts in many localities. In Spokane our Republican organization is superb. The McKinley Club has a membership of 1,100, which is the largest Republican club ever organized east of the untains. In addition to that there are numerous other clubs, non-partisan in character, which will march to the polls in November and cast their votes for McKiniev. I know of more than fifty Republicans who, at the opening of the campaign, joined Bryan clubs, and have since withdrawn and rejoined their old party. These are encouraging signs, considering that Spokane is notorious for being the strongest silver centre in the State.

"I tell you it is very comforting to us Repub licans in Washington to know that Oregon will roll up its old-time Republican majority for Mc-Kinley. McKinley will probably not need Oregon and Washington to elect him, but we are going to roll up a great vote for him in Washington to prove that our patriotism is as great as that of

prove that our patriotism is as great as that of
the people in the East."
Friends of Senator Faulkner, Chairman of
the Popocratic Congress Committee and the
most tireless predicter ever enlisted in rainbow
chasing, are poking considerable fun at him because of the change of frent which that amiable
statesman made in regard to the silver queslion. The Senator's home newspapers have
been grubbing through the Congress records
and are now printing extracts from a speech
which he delivered in the senate denunciatory
of free and unimited colmage at the ratio of
16 to 1, without an international agreement.
The following is an extract from that speech
which he observance beside some of the buttetins
which are prepared daily at Democratic Congress bendquarters under the official eye of
Uhairman Kaulkner:

which are prepared daily at Democratic Congress headquarters under the official eye of
Uhairman kadkner:
"We cannot legislate for the present from the
standing of the past. The monetary systems of
the world have changed; the demand for the
white metal is lessening annually. Should we
adopt free and unlimited comage at a ratio that
would draw the sur-lus silver to our mints,
there are no channels through which it could
pass from this country except to South and Central America, China, and Japan. Would they
absorb sufficient to prevent a glut in the home
market, which would so effectually depreciate
the price as to destroy silver as a standard of
value? With an increased production and a continual decrease in the demand, would it be wise for the true friends of bimetallism to seek at this time to place silver in the position it occupied in our monetary system prior to 1873?

"Mr. President, I can see no solution of this problem except in international bimetallism. The stability of silver, which has been overthrown by victous and selfish legislation, can only be restored in this way."

Gen. Black, who declaned to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Hilmols, was in the city to-day, and he confirms the accuracy of the information received at Republican headquarters concerning that State. Gen. Black says he believes that Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner will poll a large sound-money Democratic vote in Hilmols, and the result will be that Mckinley will sweep the State by a very large continual decrease in the demand, would it be

Buckner will polt a large sound-money Democratic vote in Illinois, and the result will be that
Mckinley will sweep the State by a very large
majority. He says there are many sound-money
Democrats who will not take chances by voting
for Paimer and Buckner, but will cast their
votes directly for Mckinley.

Similar news comes to Republican héadquarters from Wisconsin. Chairman Babcock today received a letter from A. J. Cheney of Chicago stating that he recently attended some
notable sound-money meetings in Wisconsin, and
he predicts that that State will give McKinley
about 100,000 plurality. Mr. Cheney adds: "I
was with Senator Spooner at Sheboygan and
Oneonto, where we had crowded houses. More
people left after trying to get into the house
than there were inside, and the universal testimony of every one I heard talk was that there
would not be a Democratic county along the
lake shore.

would not be a Democratic county along the lake shore.

"We are sure of a Republican majority in Ozzukee, a large Republican majority in Sheboygan county, and 500 to 600 majority in Manitowoe county; the same in Brown county, and from 200 to 400 majority in Calumet county; and even Marathon will elect a Republican county ticket and give McKiniey a good majority. With such majorities in a back district, what may we not expect in the State at large, I assure you that everything looks bright all along the line here in the West. My letters from Michigan and Iowa all give bright prospects."

all along the line here in the West. My letters from Michigan and Jowa all give bright prospects."

Squathing of the enthusiasm that prevalls among Republicans in the State of Missouri may be gathered from the following extract from a letter received at Republican headquarters to day from an employee of the Wabash Railroad Company who lives in one of the suburban towns just outside of St. Louis:

"Talk about enthusiasm, why, the old Wideawake and Little Giant campaign of 1860 isn't in it. I never saw our party so thoroughly organized and equipped in this State as they are to-day. Out at my home I railied the boys together and called a meeting for the first Saturday night of last month, We had a big attendance and organized a league club with fifty-six members to start with. We meet every Batorday night and now have 233 members, and among them are seventeen sound-money Democrats, all for McKiniey and Hobart."

At Popocratic headquarters the managers have ceased making claims that Bryan will be elected, and they are resorting to that ancient and well-worn campaign cry of "intimidation." The burden of their daily oulletins is to the effect that the railroad employees are being coerced by their employers to vote against Bryan and free silver. The Ponocratic managers are also greatly concerned about their candidate's physical health, and they are trying to induce him to abandon all further efforts in the East. They take no interest in his appearance in New York to night, and there was no excursion party from Washington to New York. One of the Popocratic leaders when asked if he intended going to New York to participate in the Tammany greeting to Mr. Bryan, repiled:

"If I was in Senator Jones's place I would go over to New York and order Mr. Bryan to proceed at once to the middle West before ne exhausts himself. Here the campaign is about to close, and Bryan has done nothink in the middle West, where the hattic must be decided. Suppose he should become incapacitate for further speaking, what would we do? He is about

recrible plight if his voice or strength should rive out."

Numerous complaints are being received at Popocratic headquarters because of the backwardness of the party text book. A spellbinder, who is eager to get an assignment to go upon stump for Bryan and free silver, if the comtitee will defray his expenses, was quite inmant when he called at headquarters to-day was informed that the text book is not by for distribution. He suggested that the ip" that volume should be a little loue, otherwise the campaign before the Bryan orators are the campaign material. Representa-

the same will you was

tive McMillin, who is in charge of the work, completed his task some time ago, but it is understood that the work of revision is causing the delay. The book was sent to New York for the inspection of Candidate Bryan, and if he does not blue-pencil it too heavily it may be ready for distribution this week.

ELECTION LAW MANUAL. State Neglects to Furnish It and a Firm of

By section 19 of the Election law passed by the Legislature at its last session the Secretary of State is required to print and distribute to County, Town, and City Clerks, for the use of election officers throughout the State, a compilation of the election laws, with explanatory notes, annotations, and blank forms, This compilation is required by law to be furnished to the officers named at least sixty days prior to election. Owing to a failure to make provision in the Supply bill for the printing and distribution, this work has not been done by Secretary of State Palmer. Private publishers have supplied the deficiency by making compilations of their own. One of the best of these is that

their own. One of the best of these is that put out by that well-known firm of law printers, Hanks & Brothers. Their work is a complete code of the election laws of the State, and embraces not only the General Election law of 1898, but the apportionment laws of 1892, the constitutional provisions applicable to elections including the new apportionment, the ballot machine laws and amendments, the Town-meeting law, and all the little laws applicable to special localities. Hesides this it contains the provisions of the Penni Code affecting the franchise, and is profusely annotated with references to the very latest judicial decisions on the subjects treated. Its index is full and simple. A form of the blanket ballot under the new law is furnished, which shows a feature of the law which has not been commented on before. Under the law as it was last year, if an elector desired to vote for a person whose name was not on the ticket, he could write the name in a blank line on the right of the ballot. He had to put an X mark in front of this written name, however, or the whole ballot would be rejected as marked for identification. The new law makes no provision for the X mark. The writing of the name is sufficient this year, and the ballot will be counted.

100 LATE TO BE NATURALIZED. The Ante-Election Rush of Olden Days

Has Been Abolinhed. One of the interesting features of former Presidential campaigns in this city is missing this year. That is the hustle and bustle of political committees and courts attendant on the naturalization of foreign-born citizens. Under the new Constitution and the statute of 1895, not only must a foreign-born citizen have been naturalized ninety days in advance of election to be entitled to vote, but, if he is to be naturalized by the Supreme Court of this State, he must comply with other requirements. He must apply by petition for his "last papers," and that petition cannot be acted on for fourtiern days, during which time his application must be advertised by being posted in two conspicuous places in the city. Then he must pay the fee for naturalization himself. It is made a misdemeanor for any political committee or any candidate to pay it for him.

The United States courts still naturalize citizons without these formalities, but as no naturalized citizen can vote in this State unless he has received his papers three months in advance of election there is comparatively little rush for the United States certificates at any time of the year. must comply with other requirements. He

rush for the United States certificates at any time of the year.

One of the provisions of the new Ballot law requires that naturalized citizens who received their "papers" in 1867 or since that time must produce them or certified copies of them to entitle them to resistration this year. If, for any reason, this cannot be done, and the naturalized citizen can satisfy a majority of the Board of Inspectors that he is entitled to have his name on the registy list, it will be placed there.

POPOCRATIC CLUBS.

The National Association Expects a Large Attendance at St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 29.-Preparations for the Convention of the National Association of Popo-cratic Clubs, which will meet in the Auditorium here on Oct. 3, are nearly completed. Assistant Secretary McKeon of New Jersey has opened headquarters at the Southern Hotel, and is engaged in arranging the details of the Convention. The Auditorium is being elaborately dec-orated, three bands of music have been engaged, and a glee club of twenty-five members of the local Jefferson Club are rehearsing songs for the occasion. Secretary McKeon estimates that the attendance will be the largest in the history of

attendance will be the largest in the history of
the association.

Among those whose presence is assured will
be Vice-President Adiat E. Stovenson, who is to
be the presiding officer; William Jennings
Bryan of Nebraska, Chauncey F. Black of Philadelphia. President of the association; Arthur
Sewall of Maine, Congressman Benton McMillin
of Tennessee, one of the Convention speakers;
General Master Workman Sovereign, and many

abrown of his nomination for Sheriff formed by him that he would not serve. Mr. Eisenbrown presented a formal letter in declining the nomination, and in it he declared that he would vote for Alexander Crow, Jr., who was nominated for Sheriff last night on the "Mc-Kinley Citizens" ticket at a mass meeting in the Academy of Music. It is evident that Eisenbrown's action will aid Crow, who is running for the office in opposition to James I. Miles, the regular Republican nominee. formed by him that he would not serve. Mr.

Mirabeau L. Towns in a Money Debate. SARATOGA. Sept. 29:-Mirabeau L. Towns of Brooklyn defended the silver side of the money mestion this afternoon in a joint debate with James H. Callanan, an Albany Republican. The occasion was a basket picnic of Saratoga county occasion was a basket picnic of Saratoga county farmers at the south end of the lake. Mr. Callanan spoke on the gold side of the question, and that his words were highly appreciated was evident from frequent applaine. Mr. Towns's effort in behalf of silver abounded in high-sounding words, but his argument was hardly more translucent than a Saratoga Lake fog. He got little applause.

Hudson County Democratic Nominations. The Palmer and Buckner Democrats of Hudson county held a prolonged meeting on Monday night in the Hotel Washington, in Jersey City, and nominated candidates for the county offices. and nominated candidates for the county offices. They refused to divulge the names of the candidates until the nominees had signified their willingness to accept. It was announced yesterday that the nominations made are George L. Record of Jersey City for Congress, Alvah A. Bedell of Jersey City for Sheriff, and Palmer Campbell of Hobokeen for Surrogate. The names of the Assembly candidates will probably be announced to-day.

No Fusion in Arkansas. LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 29 .- The Democrats and Populists of Arkansas will not fuse in the presest campaign. The Democrats offer the Populists four Presidential electoral votes, but the Populists want in addition two of the six Congressmen to be elected. This the Democrats will not give, and so the Populists say they will not fuse on the terms proposed by the Democrats.

M'KINLEY AND SILVER.

A Letter He Wrote in 1890 Favoring Pres

Columne of Our Own Output. AKRON, O., Sept. 29 .- At the meeting addressed by Senator Teller last evening a sensa ion was caused by a letter read by Gen. E. B. Finiey of Bucyrus, which had been written by Major McKinley to E. S. Perkins of Weimouth, Medina county, in the fall of 1890. Mr. Perkins was at that time a representative in the Ohio Legislature. He had written to Major McKinley regarding his position on the silver question. The Major's letter was:

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1890. Hon. E. S. Perkinz, Weimouth, O.
DEAR Siz: I have been so busy for the past three

weeks that it has been impossible for me to give any

stention to matters in the district, which fact, I be-lieve, my friends will appreciate.

I have been waiting for a moment's time that I I have been waiting for a moments time that in might answer two or three letters herefolore received from gentlemen in Medina county in relation to my position on the silver and other questions.

I have always here inter product of the linited Sisters and increase the outer of the tree and untimited coinage of the world on at least two occasions during to extend this colmars to the silver of the sorting to extend this colmars to the silver of the outcherge as proposed by gentlemen on the floor of the House. My purpose was to secure immediately legislation that would credit and dignify our silver coin.

I believe the law which we enacted this session will accomplish that result. It utilizes every dollar's worth of the silver product of the United States and even more. The value of that legislation has already been apparent in the enhanced value given to silver. You may remember, as indicating my position on this subject, that I voted to pass the cliver bill in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses over the veto of President Hayse. I shall be very glad to write you at any time upon any subject you may wish to be informed upon. With me political and geomomic questions are a conviction, and while I may not slways be right; I am slways willing to let those whose suffrage I seek know exactly where they are. Very truly, night answer two or three letters heretofore received

BRYAN'S LAST DAY HERE.

IT WAS ONE OF HANDSRAKING AND MANY SPEECHES.

TOTHER SHARES

Last Night from Exhaustion, but This Was Untrus-He Called the Reporters in to Let Him Disprove the Report. The Boy Orator has gone again, for good this time, but before he went yesterday he had a conference with his managers, saw and shook hands with several hundred men, and made three speeches in Jersey City, winding up with his speeches at Tammany Hall in the evening. After the latter he went back to his hotel, packed his grip, and left on the midnight train over the Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad for the

West. The martyred Sinjun, Col. Jackson, and Jim my Oliver were early at their places in the head quarters at the Bartholdi yesterday morning, but they weren't there nearly so early as lots of others. Almost before the washerwomen had cleaned up the traces Popocracy left the night before a motley gang of men filled the headquarters. They all came with the firm intention of grasping the hand of their Moses and incidentally paving the way for a job if he should be elected. They sat about the room chewing and smoking tobacco and talking in loud tones when Col. Jackson, Gen. Sinjun's swarthy watch dog,

Col. Jackson, Gen. Sinjun's swarthy watch dog, came in. When he heard the racket he threw up his hands in borror.

"Gentlemen, gentlemen," he cried, "Mr. Bryan is sleeping in the room above. He is tired, he must have rest. We have orders not to wake him up. Now, please be quiet."

"Well, say," said a bewhitskered Pop, "I want to see him. A candidate of the people hain't got no right to sleep in the morning. It ain't business, it ain't, 'an' we want to see him." At this point Chimmy Oliver came in and soothed the anxious Pops and told them to wait. Finally a breathless beil boy rushed up stairs and said that the Boy Orator had rung his bell. This occurred at 9:30 o'clock. Oliver went up stairs and soon returned with the news that Mr. Bryan had taken a bath and had ordered oranges, oatmeal, porterhouse steak, and a glass of milk for breakfast. He said that Mr. Bryan would like to see the reporters. A dozen or so went up.

Mr. Bryan stood in the middle of the room

went up.

Mr. Bryan stood in the middle of the room ready with a large smile and a handshake for all. The interview didn't amount to much. Asked about the report that Ohio had been given up, he beamed more than ever, and said that as he didn't know anything about it he wasn't going to talk about the matter. He refused also to say anything about the State nominations on the plea that he was really too busy to think about such matters.

After breakfast he received the string of callers that awaited him, and about half past 12 he went over to the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the conference with Jones, Faulkner, Gorman, St. John, and Danforth. Then, in company with Congressman McMillin of Tennessee and State Senator Daly of Jersey City, he went to Jersey City. It was 5 o'clock before he got back to the Bartholdi, and he went directly to his room to rest before the labors of the night.

Mr. Bryan, after he appeared on the stand in Union square plaza last night, returned to the hotel to prepare for his departure. The fact that he did not speak in the open air gave rise to a rouner that he had collapsed and fainted after the meeting at Tammany Hall. The Boy Orator, when he heard this called in the re-

went up.

Mr. Bryan stood in the middle of the room

that he did not speak in the open air gave rise to a rumor that he had collapsed and fainted after the meeting at Tammany Hall. The Boy Orator, when he heard this, called in the reporters to look at him and see how well he was. He was in his shirt sleeves, packing his vallse. "Not much of a fainting look about me, is there?" he asked. "I am no more tired than I usually am after a big meeting. It was very hot and close in Tammany Hall, and when I left I was perspiring freely. Consequently I did not dare speak in the open air. But," he added, "if you get a crowd together I'll make another speech before I go."

While Mr. Bryan was in his room Candidate Sewall appeared and bade him good-by. A lot of Tammany men and politicians were present, while outside in the rain stood a hundred men waiting for him. Caut. Stephen O'Brien and Capt. Chapman were on hand with a big force of detectives and police. Mr. Bryan left the hotel shortly after II o'clock. He was driven directly to the Liberty Street Ferry and to the train that was to take nim away. As soon as he got into his car he went to bed.

BRYAN A REVOLUTIONIST.

Gen. Clay So Characterizes Him and Says He Will Vote for Mckinley.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29.-Gen. Cassius M. Clay has changed his mind about voting for Palmer and Buckner and thinks it the duty of every patriot to support McKinley. "However," con-tinued Gen. Clay, "you may state that the platform of the National Democratic party meets with my views more than the other party. Although Palmer and Buckner represent my ideas best, I realize their position, and it is my opinion that the salvation of the country lies in Bryan of Nebraska, Chauncey F. Black of Philiadelonia, President of the association; Arthur Sewall of Maine, Congressman Benton McMillia McKinley as President, as I consider Bryan a nihilist, a revolutionist aircady in rebellion against the Government. General Master Workman Sovereign, and many others.

Declined the Popocratic Nomination for Sheriff.

Pailadelphia, Sept. 20.—The committee appointed by Chairman Carr of the Democratic County Convention to notify Magistrate William Eisenbrown of his nomination for Sheriff.

SEWALL'S GOLD CONTRACTS.

The Maine Man Admits that He Demands Gold in His Business Dealings. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29.-Mr. L. C. Delang of

regarding the charge that he makes his contracts payable in gold, and he has just received the reply; Mr. L. C. Delang, Lewiscille, Ky.

Daan Sik: In realy to yours of the 32d Inst. I dealer to state that it is true that I am making contracts with the gold clause inserted. I have always made chorier contracts in this way for the last forty years, and I doubt if I could make them in any other way. Charter contracts for foreign voyages are invariably made this way, reight payabe in gold or sterling. I fail to see why I should be criticised for following the custom in my business that has universally obtained for the last forty years to my knowledge. I am perfectly willing to take sliver or currency in payment if custom permitted. Yours truly, Akthon Sewall. BATH, Me., Sept. 29.

What the Campaign Clubs are Doing The leather merchants of the Swamp and their employees have arranged to hold a big McKinley and Hobart open-air meeting at o'clock next Saturday afternoon. They say that they do not have this meeting to make converts, as there is no one in the leather trade to be converted, but simply want an opportunity to manifest some of their enthusiasm

for the cause of sound money and nationa honesty. The Executive Committee of the Lawyers' Sound-money Campaign Club met yesterday at

Sound-money Campaign Club met yesterday at its headquarters at 59 Liberty street, and made final arrangements for taking part in the parade of the Business Men's Republican and Sound-money Association on Oct. 31. Manager Wisson said after the meeting that there would probably be 5,000 lawyers in the parade.

It was decided at a meeting of the Committee on Nominations of the Business Men's Republican and Sound-money Association yesterday that the committee should recommend to the Executive Committee of the association the election of Mayor Strong as President. Mr. Strong has been the President of the old Business Men's Republican Association for several years. He had intended to retire, but after last week's meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel he was prevailed upon to reconsider his determination.

Tim Campbell's Nomination the First Cer-

Yesterday was the thirty-fifth day before election day, and in consequence was the first day on which certificates of nomination could be filed this year with the Board of Police in this city. There are just nine days more in which candidates of regular parties may file their certificates of nominates. Independent candidates have five days longer, or until twenty days before election day.

Only a few certificates were filed yesterday. The first certificate handed in was that of Timothy J. Campbell as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth District.

Editor Stead Congratulates Candidate Pin-

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 20,-Mayor Pingree, the Republicae nominee for Governor of Michigan, has received a letter from W. T. Stead, edito of the Review of Reviews, in which Mr. Stead congratulates the Mayor on his nomination for Governor, and says that he regards that event United States for the present year. "It is diffi-cult to forecast the future," he writes, "but, looking at it from the point of view of an out-sider, it seems as if the Bryan candidature had been invented for the purpose of discrediting the cause of rational reform."

Sound-money Electors in South Dakota, YANKTON, S. D., Sept. 29 .- A petition is being circulated and liberally signed, certifying to the nomination of Joseph S. C. Wall of Watertown. Lewis L. Smith of Tyndale, W. E. Irving of Aurora, and George M. Erwin of Brown county as Democratic candidates for electors upon the findianapolis platform. This petition will be filed with the Secretary of State in a day of two.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near fullon St.



No matter how happy the boy with his first long trousers, his mother seldom likes them-the change is too sudden.

For those mothers we've a bit of good news

First long-trouser suits with much of the mannishness taken out of them -they're boys' suits, not young-old-men's suits.

Double or single-breasted, \$8 to \$20-everything else boys wear. What we leave unsaid, our little book says. Do

you want it? Your name and address is all that's

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

VEIERANS DRAW A CROWD. Sound-money Demonstration a

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 29.-The visit of Gen. Russell A. Alger's party of veterans to Mr. Bryan's home city to-day was made the occasion of the greatest political demonstration in the history of the State. Nothing like it was ever seen here before, and the magnitude of the Republican enthusiasm.

The feeble protest against the appearance of the veterans advocating the cause of sound money, on the part of a few Bryan old soldiers, caused the promoters of the reception to redouble their efforts, and in the noise and glare of the celebration this afternoon and to-night there was no thought of the trouble the Bryan

adherents promised to create. The demonstration partook of the nature of a State affair. Visitors began coming in at 8 o'clock this morning, and this afternoon, when the day parade was held, there were big delegations from Hickman, Tecumseb, Beatrice, York,

tions from Hickman, Tecumseb, Beatrice, York, Crete, Pawnee City, Dorchester, Geneva, Fairmont, Seward, Ashiand, Waverly, Greenwood, Bennett, Palmyra, and many other Nebraska towns nearly all of which sent large uniformed companies with bands. There were probably 23,000 people from out of town.

The city was gavly decorated, and the procession was several miles long. There were a number of striking features in the parade. In the procession, on the day of Bryan's second bomecoming, were six inmates of the Lincoln Asylum for the Insane. To-day one of the banners bore the inscription: "No asylum linmates in this parade." "Free silverites and lunatics march together."

paratie." Free silverites and lunaties march together."
Two wagons were arranged to represent Mr. Bryan's stump speeches. On each wagon was a man made up in the exact image of Mr. Bryan, smile and all. The first Mr. Bryan's wagon bore the inscription: "Prices are too high on account of the tariff," and Mr. Bryan was shown making a tariff speech. He held in his bands butcher knives, tin palls, &c. The second Mr. Bryan's wagon held this inscription: Prices too low on account of gold," and Mr. Bryan was shown with silver bricks in his hands.

To-night there was an immense torchlight

Bryan was shown with silver bricks in his hands.

To-night there was an immense torchlight procession, followed by speaking in all the theatres and nublic halls. Addresses were made by Gen. Alger, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Corporal James Tainer, Maior J. W. Burst, Col. George H. Hopkins, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. C. F. Manderson, and Gen. John C. Cowin, the two last named joining in the party in Omaha. The speeches were listened to by 15,000 people. In coming from Omaha to Lincoin, a distance of fifty-five miles over the Burlington, the party made the remarkable time of fifty-three minutes, which breaks the record for the West. The train was several hours late in leaving Omaha.

PINGREE FOR SOUND MONEY.

accepting the Republican nomination for Gov-ernor in a letter issued this afternoon, comes out nreservedly in favor of sound money. He says this city recently wrote to Arthur Sewall, Vice-Presidential candidate on the free-silver ticket, that the party platform pledges the party to years ago, says that the financial question is not to be discussed as favoring any one part of the country against the other. He says:

"The question is what party policy will best subserve the greatest good of the greatest number, and what party principle will most surely restore confidence, open up the channels of trade, set in motion the wheels of industry, and give employment to the idle hands. It is not what is best for to-day, to-morrow, or aext year, but what is best for the years that are to come."

He says the platform adopted at St. Louis "pledges the party unreservedly to a safe system of bimetallism and to maintaining on an equality every doilar coined or issued by the Government." That pledge, he continued, meets his earnest approval, and he believes that this policy faithfully carried out will obviate any future trouble as to the coinage of either gold or silver. either gold or silver.

Pingree's stand on the financial question creates confusion and chaos in the free-silver ranks. His large personal following in the State takes Michigan out of the doubtful colum and places it to the credit of the sound-money men, said a Democrat to-night, "by upward of sixty thousand"

Lodge Hays Massachusetts Will |Give Me-Kinley 100,000 Majority.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge before starting for Utica yesterday afternoon gave his views on the situation in New England. Senator Lodge spoke at Utica last night, will speak at Buffalo to-night, and at Jamestown to-morrow night. Senator Lodge before leaving New York

"New England is solid for McKinley. There is not the least doubt that every State in the group will give the Republican ticket a larger majority than ever before. The Democratic party in Massachusetts has succeeded in split-ting itself up so that I do not see how it can do anything in the election. Williams will be ing itself up so that I do not see how it can do anything in the election. Williams will be beaten worse than any Democratic candidate for Governor ever was before, although he is the nominee of three conventions. While there is no doubt of McKinley's election, we should make the victory as overwhelming as possible for the sake of the moral effect. So far as Massachusetts is concerned, I honestly believe that McKinley's naiority in that State will be at McKinley's majority in that State will be at least 100,000."



The Currency Question

in its broadest sense is no doubt of vast importance to the country at large. There is, however, an every-day financial problem of equal interest, "How to secure the best goods for the least money?" We have solved this question satisfactorily, at least as far as carpets are concerned. "A dollar saved is a dollar earned," whether we have a gold, sliver, or paper standard. We can save several dollars for you if you need carpets. All grades, styles, and patterns for

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M'KINLEY TALKS INDOORS. RAIN KEPT ALL VISITING DELE-

GATIONS AWAY BUT TWO.

The Major Speaks to Old Soldiers Recall-ing the Sense of Patriotism with Which They Served Their Country and Point-ing Out Their Buty Now-The Outlook. CANTON, O., Sept. 29.-Rain got the better of political arrangements to-day, and no demon strations were held on the McKinley lawn Several of the delegations announced for the day were postponed because of the continuous bad weather since Saturday evening. Several delegations came to-day, but instead of meeting Major McKinley in his door yard they were taken to a hall, to which the Major went to

Encouraging news of the campaign is coming

in from all quarters. Such speakers as get near

greet them.

Canton come here for social visits with their leader and reports are sent in by others. The general verdict is that the silver wave which immediately following the Chicago Convention showed a volume unsuspected has had its flood-tide, and has been on ebb for some weeks. No fear of it is felt in the States where Re publicans have reasonable grounds for expecting success. Not only those identified with the campaign are receiving encouraging reports, but the people in Canton in general hear from friends all over the country news of recruits and overwhelming sentiment in territory which, in any ordinary campaign, would be left to the Democrats without contest. Such letters are particularly numerous from Southern States. The news from Indiana and Illinois is very cheering to Republicans and promises Republi can pluralities in these States far in excess of what was expected when the campaign opened. From the stories brought here by members of delegations and by others Indiana has undergone a complete revolution of sentiment in

men from the silver usurpers of the old name of Democracy. Ex-President Harrison, it is believed, will make several addresses in the State before the campaign closes, and thereby add much to the ground swell of Republicanism in the State. Ex-Secretary J. W. Foster, en route to Nev York, stopped off to-day for a social call on Major McKinley. He is entirely sanguine of the result in Indiana and in the nation. The Republicans in Indiana have made and are still

recent weeks. The campaign of the gold Demo-

crats is having a most salutary effect in winning

making a hard figat and a winning one, The first delegation to call to-day was the veterans from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Sandusky, with business men and citizens in general from that vicinity. There were about 400 in the party. An address was made by Sergeant B. F. Hopkins of the Home on behalf of the soldiers, and by Linn W. Hall for the others of the party. Their county has long been a Democratic stronghold. Major McKinley was the first to overcome the Democratic majority, carrying the county by one. Last year the majority was over 900, and to-day they promised 1,700 this year. Major McKinley said to them: "When you entered the service you entered not for the fame, you entered not for the platance that was paid you, you entered not for the platance that was paid you, you entered tot for giory or for personal applause, but you entered the service from the purest and highest motives of patriotism; that no harm should come to our country. [Applause.] And so nearly two million men, when duty called, no matter what the exactions demanded, were ready to answer the call of their country and defend their country's free institutions.

"There are now on the pension roll of the Government more men than were enlisted in

There are now on the pension roll of the Government more men than were enlisted in the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, and the war with Mexico. Within about 50,000 as many men are on the pension rolls of the United States to-day as were in all the wars in which this Government was engaged from the Revolution to the civil war. I have niways been in favor of pensioning the deserving and disabled soldiers of the republic, and I am now in favor of having their pensions paid in a money whose value does not rest upon mere fiat, and which cannot be depreciated by fire. Gireat applause, I am opposed to cutting down pensions in that way. I want the pensioners who are among the largest creditors of the Government to-day, as I want all the creditors of the tovernment, great or sms.; to be pand in the best money in the world. smal, to be paid in the best money in the world, dollars worth 100 cents every day and every-

the colors. [Lauchter and applause.] We are carrying the same old colors to-day that we carried thirty-live years are. Boys, bring the line up to the colors." [Great applause.]

Major McKinley's second address was to a DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 29. Mayor Pingree, in | party of 500 or 600 people from western Ohio and eastern Indiana. It included a delegation of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad men, and farm-ers, mechanics, and citizens, generally from "The farmers of this country must appreciate, and will appreciate if they do not already, that

and will appreciate if they denot already, that we cannot increase 'beir market or decrease their competition either at home or abroad by destroying the credit of the country [applanes and cries of 'Bight, right'; that we cannot cut down the competition which they have in India and Russin and the Argentine Republic or in-crease consumption at home of their products by entiting down, the value of the surrever of the United States. The only way the farmers can be benefited is through a larger consuming

can be benefited is through a larger consuming class.

"The mints will not furnish the farmer with more consumers. He has the most profitable market for what he produces at home and not abread. (Applause.) He is met in the markets of the world by the products of other lands beyond the sea. The only market he can rely upon every day of the year is the American market [applause], and what he wants to know is how to make that market the best. He cannot do it by closing the mills. [Cheers.] He cannot do it by putting out the fires of our furnaces. (Renewel cheering.] He cannot do it by taking business away from the great railroad lines of the country. furiances. (Renewed cheering.) He cannot do
it by taking business away from the great railroad lines of the country.

"He can only improve the American market
by favoring a policy that will put every man to
work who lives beneath our flag igreat appiause), and keeping them at work at
living wages [renewed applause]; not the
wage scale of some older nation of the
world, but the American scale—the best
in the world, (ireat applause). And you cannot improve that market by destroying the
credit of the country, for the credit of the
country lies at the foundation of capital and
prosperity. [Applause and cries of "Right."]

"The moment rou have destroyed the credit
of the country you have taken away from the
manufacturer the ability to get money with
which to conduct his business and when he
cannot conduct his business and when he
does not pay wages, and when men do not receive wages they have no wages to spend,
and when they have no wages to spend,
and when they have no wages to spend they
make poor customers for the farmers. [Great
applause and cries of "Right."] The farmer
can no more increase the value of his wheat by
diminishing the value of the American noilar
than he can increase the quantity of his inty by
diminishing the hay wason on which he hauls
it. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "Good!
Good!"]

"The railroads of the country make business.

Good!"]
"The railroads of the country make business.
"The railroads of the country make business. "The railroads of the country make business. They consume 50,000,000 tons of coal a year. That is what you engineers burn every tweive months. What does that do? [Cries of "it gives work."] Yea, it gives you enmloyment while you are burning it; it gives the thousands of miners employment while they are digging it. That is the kind of a rolley we advocate. Let every-body help everybidy else. [Great applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKimley."]

"I see that the railroad train service has four distinct services, probably more—that of the engineers, firemen, the trainmen, and the order of railroad conductors, with other organizations auxiliary thereto among the switchmen and telegraphers. I am informed that each of these organizations has a department of insurance, mutual in its character, and conducted and administered by men of their respective organizations."

RIVAL DEMONSTRATIONS CLASH. Republicans at a Mass Meeting Jeer

The Republicans of the Ninth Assembly district had a large mass meeting and banner ratsing last night at Twenty-second street and Eighth avenue. The rain drove the speakers into the headquarters of the Republican organization of the district, at 253 Eighth avenue where the meeting was finally held. The where the meeting was finally held. The speakers were: A. Sabine Smith, Job B. Hedges, Clarence W. Meade, and John D. Blackburn. Just as the banner was being swung across the avenue the parade of the Tammany organization of the Ninth Assembly district, numbering about three thousand came along. The Republican audience about the stand began to hiss, and immediately there was a cross fire of political compliments, which promised to develop into something more serious when the police interfered. " A land

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BISMARCK AGAINST BISMARCK. The Statesman's Warning Against His Own

Mr. Bryan, the Popocratic candidate for the Presidency, has read in most of his recent speeches the Bismarck letter which is supposed to approve the aims and encourage the hopes of the free silverites of this country. To persons acquainted with Bismarck's career it may seem rather queer to find him cited as an authority on the money question. The Iron Chancellor had a good many ideas about the tariff and taxation when he was in power, but among the that of the standards. However, as Mr. Bryan has been treating Hismarck as an authority, it is interesting to know just where Bismarck stood when the fate of a nation hung on his decisions.

In his "Prince Bismarck as Political Economist," Heinrich von Poschinger summarizes thus the Chancellor's views of the double standard up to 1880:

"As regards the question, shall we hold to the gold standard or go over to the double stand-ard, Bismarck's decision was, non liquet. He had not allowed himself to be misled by the bimetallists' conviction that Germany might alter currency without England. The stopping of the silver sales in 1870, on which the bimetallists based such high expectations, was caused merely by the excessive lowness of the price of silver, and, in the course of the year, was shown to be a step of no general significance."

In an interview with Congressman Kelley in July, 1879, Bismarck spoke thus of the suggestion that the United States try a lone hand in the rehabilitation of silver:

"Will not all debtors, in that case, pay in the metal which has the less value? What effect, for instance, would such an experiment have on the trade of Pennsylvania if she were to try it alone? Your country has, of course, great geographical advantages, Your Pacific coast makes you the neighbor of the Asiatic nations; on both coasts you have access to the South American countries. Nevertheless, in this matter you will not be able to go ahead alone; you must have the cooperation of others."

Doubtless Mr. Bryan's friends would say to this: "Times have changed and Hismarck's mind has changed." Undoubtedly times have changed. In July, 1879, when Bismarck's mind has changed." Undoubtedly times have changed in July, 1879, when Bismarck's declared the United States could not lift alone the price of silver, the ratio was about 18 to 1; now the ratio is about 31 to 1. There is, perhaps, an equal amount of consolation for the Bryanites in the change that they think has come over Bismarck's mind. A man wishing to find the explanation in Bismarck's own words should read this statement by Poschinger:

On March 2, 1884, in a private conversation regarding bimetallism, Bismarck directed attention to the difference of position between a responsible adviser of the Crown and an irresponsible private individual. The private individual, he said, might follow projects whose results were beyond prediction, while the responsible statesman should not take any steps of importance without being fully certain of the effects. "Now, it is quite certain," he said, "that our foreign trade would suffer great losses by the introduction of bimetallism without England. Moreover, the proofis still lacking that the arguments put forth by the bimetallists are correct and to the point now, and that the results, which they expect from the introduction of bimetallism, cally would come to pass.

** I must deny, moreover, that the maintenance of relations of value by law is possible. These advantages, which the bimetallists promise from the introduction of the double standard, are exactly the ones metal which has the less value? What effect. for instance, would such an experiment have on

ise from the introduction of the double stan-dard, are exactly the ones which can be ob-tained exclusively by the introduction of an intained exclusively by the introduction of an inferior currency—silver or paper."

After reading this warning of Bismarck the responsible, a person may ask why the ex-Chancellor wrote the Culberson letter. One answer to the question would be this other question: "Why has Bismarck, the great opponent of German states rights during his official life, seen fit to oraise particularism since his fall? Or why has Bismarck, who angered himself day and night for nearly thirty years over the Reichstag's obstinacy, recently urged that Reichstag to stand up for its opinions and not knuckle under to the Government?"

The solution of the problem is probably that, since his fall, Bismarck's aim has been to please those who visit him or seek his advice in proper

those who visit him or seek his advice in proper humility of spirit, while, during his official life, he kept his eye single to the good of his coun-try, regardless of friend or foe?

321 M'KINLEY BANNERS; 6 BRYAN. Statistics from the Permit Burea Indicate New York Sentiment

William Henkel, Superintendent of Incum brances of the Public Works Department, who issues the permit blanks for the stringing of campaign banners across the city streets, said resterday that he had issued 321 for McKinley and Hobart banners and six for flags and banners to advertise the candidacy of the Boy Orator. One Palmer and Buckner banner has been raised, but the second tail to the Bryan kite—Tom Watson—has not been noticed in this way.

EMORY A, CHASE FOR JUSTICE Nominated by the Third Judiciary District Republicans.

ALBANY, Sept. 29. - Emory A. Chase of Green county was nominated to-day by the Third Judiciary District Republican Convention as Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice stephen L. Mayham of Schoharie. The name of the Hon. G. H. D. Hasbrouck of Kingston was placed before the Convention, but he received but the one vote of the Second Lister county district. The nomination of Mr. Chase was made unanimous on motion of Mr. Hasbrouck's delegate.

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THE FOUR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

Charles F. Brown, Nathaniel H. Clement, Thomas N. Moore, and Stephen B. Stephens Named-Resolutions Favoring Bryan Laid on the Table, 25 to 13, The Democratic Convention for the nomination of four candidates for the Supreme Cou-in the Second Judiciary district was held re-terday in the Supreme Court room in Brookly

These were the candidates named: Justice Charles F. Brown of Orange county. Justice Nathaniel H. Clement of Kings coun Thomas S. Moore of Kings county.

Judge Stephen D. Stephens of Richmo

The district includes nine countles and th delegates numbered thirty-six, of whom twenty. one were credited to Kings county.

The result of the Convention was a distinct triumph for ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran Democratic leader in Kings county. A, week ago Mr. McLaughlin was confronted with a revolt among some of his most influential lientenants against the remomination of Justice Clement, but although he could not smother the opposition completely he succeeded in hav-ing Justice Clement put on the ticket. The squabble among the Kings county delegates was fought out yesterday morning at a caucus

in the Thomas Jefferson building.

The anti-McLaughlin combination included Senator Michael J. Coffey, ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway, Patrick Hayes, John Delmar, and Daniel Ryan. The other sixteen dele-gates could not be induced to desert Mr. Mo-Laughtin in the delicate crisis in his leadership, and decided to support Justice Clement. The minority voted for Thomas E. Pearsall and William Sullivan, and refused to be bound by the action of the caucus. For the purpose of strengthening his fences Mr. McLaughlin buttonholed the country delegates as they were entering the convention chamber, and most of them agreed to carry out his wishes.

Arthur C. Salmon of Kings county was the permanent Chairman of the Convention. When the list of delegates had been called, Luke D. Stapleton jumped up and offered this resolution.

tion:
"Resolved, That this Convention nominate no candidates for office unless they be in sympathy with the candidacy of William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall for the offices of President and Arthur Sewall for the offices of President and Vice-President respectively."

Mr. Byrnes of Westchester county said that the Convention had come together to nominate four fit men for Justices of the Supreme Court and not to pass resolutions. The resolutions adopted at Chicago and Buffalo ought to be enough. He moved to lay the resolution on the table and this action was taken by a vote of, 23 to 12.

table and this action was taken by a vote of 22 to 12.

These nominations were then made: Nathaniel H. Clement by Curtis T. Hubbs: Thomas S. Mooreby Thomas S. Farrell: Charles F. Brown by William Vannamee; Stephen D. Stephens by Thomas Fitzgeraid; Thomas E. Pearsail by ex-Assistant District Attorney Callahan; Wm. Sullivan by Luke D. Stapleton, and Horace D. Hoffcutt by Richard O'Connell, Justice Brown's name was received with the most enthusiasm. The roll call resulted as follows: Brown, 36; Stephens, 27; Clemet, 20; Moore, 25; Pearsail, 11; Sullivan, 10; Hoffcutt, 9.

Brown, Stephens, Clament, and Moore were made the nominees, and on motion of a Dutchess county delegate the nominations were made unanimous.

Justice Brown was graduated from Yale in

Brown, Stephens, Clament, and Moore were made the nominees, and on motion of a Dutchess county delegate the nominations were made unanimous.

Justice Brown was graduated from Yale in 1866, and two years later was admitted to the bar. After serving as District Attorney for three years and as County Judge for five years in Orange county, he was elected a Justice of the Subreme Court in 1882. He served in the Second Division of the Court of Appeals from 1880 to 1892, and in December, 1893, beckn presiding Justice of the General Term of the Second Department. On the creation of new Appellate Division on Jan. 1 he was mispresiding Justice by Gov. Morton. While sing in the Court of Appeals Justice Brown with the famous opinion in the Tilden will case, is a son of the late Judge John W. Brown.

Justice Clement is a lineal descendant of Refer to Clement, one of the founders of Haverh Mass. On his maternal side he comes for revolutionary stock. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1863. He was long member of the law firm of Crooke, Bergen Clement in Brooklyn. In 1882 he was elected George G. Reynolds as Chief Judge the Cuty Court, and in 1887 ceeded George G. Reynolds as Chief Judge the court. At the beginning of the year with City Court was wiped out and must he Supreme Court, he became a member later tribunal.

Mr. Moore was graduated from Harvar versity in 1861, and remained there two as an assistant professor of chemistry. I admitted to the bar in 1865, and has since practising in this city and in Brooklyn. He served terms in the Assembly, and for the past figures has been County Judge.

The National Democrats will hold their Judges, and possibly may endorse Messrs. Moore as and possibly may endorse Messrs.

and possibly may endorse Messrs. Moore a Stephens also. They were much pleased at the squelching of the Bryan and Sewall resolution at the Convention of the regulars.

An Appeal to Sound-money Democrats, National Committeeman Charles Tracey will begin work at the National Democracy's headquarter's, 39 East Twenty-third street, to-day, Chairman Charles J. Canda of the National Democracy's Finance Committee is receiving letters from old-line Democrats who know him as the treasurer of the old Democratic compittee and who desire to cooperate with him. At

Canda issued the following yesterday: "The National Democratic campaign canno be conducted without meetings, headquarter, publications, committees, and all the legitimat details of political activity and education. To do this on the most modest nian requires, ever for the critical States alone, a large sum of money. To contribute to these expenses according to his means is the duty of every clizen, and especially of every bemocrat. The committee appeals to you for a subscription to be sent either to John P. Frenzel, Trensurer, at the National Democratic Headquarters, Palmei House, Chicago, or to Churles J. Cauda, Chairman of the Finance Committee, at the National Democratic Headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third street, New York city." publications, committees, and all the legitimat

President Ingalis to Hallroad Men.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Sept. 29 .- A miniature Chesapeake and Ohio box car made at the shop nere was hauled through the streets to-night in a big parade in honor of President Ingalis of that railroad. Mr. Ingalis spoke against free siter at the Opera House to 2,000 employees. Many were mable to secure admittance. Mr. Ingalis rend an official declaration from Di-vision 190, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, that his interest in employees has a ways been manifested and that there is coercion in giving them advice.

Popocrats Wouldn't Fuse with Populist EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 29. The offer o. the Essex County Populist Committee to fuse with the l'opocrats was refused at the Convention held here to-night. Joseph A. Beecher of Newark, a former Greenbacker, was nominated by the Popocrats by acciamation on the first formal ballot. The Populists wanted Joseph R. Herman ballot. The Populists wanted Joseph R. Buchapan, a labor man, named. Mr. Buchaber got only twenty-eight votes on the informaballot. The Populists will now put up a separate teket. There is little chance of licechest election.

Nominated for the Assembly. The Assembly Convention of the Republic organization of the Seventh Assembly distr. net last night at 1 Abington square and nor nated William T. Bastler for the Assab fixter ran two years ago in the same deli-nd was defeated by the Tammany Hall case

Senator Palmer Still in Washington. Washington, D. C., Sept. 20,-Senator Jo M. Palmer, National Democratic candidated the Presidency, has been detained in Washi ton on business, and will not leave here a to-morrow afternoon. He will go directle for Washington to his home in Springfield, i...

Named for Courress. Fourth district, Connecticut, M. J. Houliban, S. om.

lirst district, Massachusetts, A. R. Wright, L. F.

Elgub district, Massachusetts, S. W. Miral,

Sixth district, New Jersey, Joseph A. Lander,

*Renominated.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were. A. M .- 7:10, 2,365 Third avenue, George ner. damage \$5,500; 10:20, 27 Grehard Philip Steinman, damage slight.
P. M.-2:40, 419 West rifty fourth of Debauen, damage slight; 7:10, 115 Wateriet. P. M.—2:40, 419 West Fifty fourth Detailed, damage singht; 7:10, 115 Wab George Grimshaw, damage 50: 8:45; sircet, no damage; 8:45, 457 Sixth av-Cooper, damage 55.

Children Cry fo

Pitcher'

and I and